

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year are made at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Eliza Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS, WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 1/2 P. M.  
BOSTON, leaves every morning at 5, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.  
Belfast, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.  
NORFOLK, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.  
ALBANY, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.  
NEW YORK, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.  
BOSTON, via Edgington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 8 to 9 P. M.  
NEW YORK, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 to 10 P. M.  
NEW YORK, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.  
NEW YORK, via Sebecton, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5 P. M.  
NEW YORK, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.  
NEW YORK, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.  
All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12 P. M.  
The office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday 7 A. M. to 9 A. M.  
C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, Edited by John Inman, commencing the first volume with January, 1844. Subscriptions received at BUGBEE'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS—SCHOOL BOOKS. A GOOD assortment of the above, just rec'd. at E. F. DUREN'S School Book Depository—No. 3, Smith's Block.

THE SICK HEADACHE. THIS DISEASE is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal it is often neglected, and persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article—Dr. Spohn's HEADACHE REMEDY, now offered, seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocent as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by so many of the highest members of our community as to require no further proof. For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, Jr. & Co. formerly Holden's. 37 and 39 Wm.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD AND HAIR.

IT IS a strange thing that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, bath, &c., should neglect the hair—the hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfection may be kept of dandruff or scurf, with certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of BALM OF COLUMBIA. Ladies will you use your toilet without this article? I answer emphatically, no, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—sweet perfume. For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD. 37 and 39 Wm.

THERMOMETERS. JUST received at E. F. DUREN'S.

CABINET LIBRARY NO. 7. VOLUMES of celebrated American Indians, part I, 25 cts.—for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

"THE BIRTHRIGHT" Novel, by Mrs. Gore—price 12 1/2 cts.—for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

PATENT MILL WHEELS.

THE Subscriber having for a long time given his attention to the construction and operation of Water Wheels, has finally succeeded in the invention of two kinds of Wheels for which he has secured Letters Patent from the Government of the United States. These Wheels are simple in their construction, easy and durable, are easily put in operation, and are not liable like most other wheels to get out of order, or be obstructed by back water, when the head is not diminished thereby; and the same quantity of water usually applied to wheels in general use.

A great number of these Wheels are now in operation and give in all cases entire satisfaction; and further information respecting them the following gentlemen are referred to, all of whom have used and are in operation: Jacob Drum, Esq., Messrs. Fiske, Amos Davis and Leonard Gilman, S. P. & H. Strickland, W. T. & H. Jones & Co., Bangor; Hon. J. S. Little, Portland; George Robert Treat, Geo. A. Pearce, Esquires, Portland; Daniel Dennett, Esq., Milford; Col. Henry Smith, Messrs. Fiske & Bridge, Milford; Ira Black and John M. Hale, Esquires, Ellsworth; Messrs. Campbell & Co. Cherryfield; Daniel E. Esq., Bangor; Levi L. Lowell, Calais. The above wheels are manufactured and for sale by SMITH & FENNO, 111 N. Main St., Bangor, Me. They are furnished with a great variety of patented wheels of any particular description, adapted to any given head of water, can be furnished at short notice. They are also authorized agents of the Patent Right for the same. S. MUEL L. VALENTINE. Bangor, July 11, 1843—ad and wit.

NOVEMBER 1843. ADY'S BOOK—Graham's Magazine; Ladies Companion; Artistic, etc.—just received at E. F. DUREN'S.

STEAM IRON WORKS. FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO. IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, Opposite City Hall, Bangor. CONTINUE to manufacture at their Establishment every variety of Machinery and Castings used in this section of the country.

MACHINERY. Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lathes and Screws; Shingle, Clapboard, Lath, Box, Sapping and Threshing Machines.

MILL CASTINGS. Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gudgeons; Grist Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment of Borel and Spur Gearing, for Mills and Machinery.

STOVE CASTINGS. A large assortment of Fire Frames, from new and beautiful patterns; Cook Stoves, several kinds; Parlor Fire Stoves, of different sizes; an assortment of Box Stoves; and a great variety of Air-Tight Stove Castings.

PLOUGHS. An assortment of Ploughs from patterns greatly approved, and of the best Timber; Plough Points for a great variety of Ploughs. Also—Cart and Wagon Hubs, cast wheels; Potash Kettles, Cauldrons, Fire Dogs, Pipe Boxes, &c.

BAR IRON AND STEEL. Circular saws; Blacksmithing and Composition Castings; Machine Cards from one of the oldest and most celebrated manufactories in Mass. All the above will be found equal in quality to any in the market, and for sale on as reasonable terms. July 18—w

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES—OR NOTHING.

An article that every family must consider indispensable, when they know its power and value and which has heretofore been sold too high to bring it to all classes, has now been reduced fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every external sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connell's Magical Pain Extractor," at Comstock & Co.'s, 21 Courtland street. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for \$1.

For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD. nov—9. 37 and 39 Wm.

STEAM WORKS. FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT. A. & E. DOLE & CO. CABINET-MAKERS, HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are, Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Bureaus of all kinds.

Tables. Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS and WASHTANDS. Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS. Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article; Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

A. & E. DOLE & Co. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of WOOD TURNING and SAWING WOOD WORK TO PATTERNS, such as Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as being superior.

As we beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east, to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.

One of the firm, J. A. WOODBURY, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos, and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning \$1.00.

Refer to LORD and COMSTON, ENCES, CHARLES SUMNER HILL Boston

May 26—31 day wit

PENOBSCOT

STOVE STORE.

A NOYES & CO. are constantly receiving additions to their extensive assortment of STOVES, &c., and have now on hand the following patterns. The Hampden Stove of six different patterns as follows:

Hampden Stove 4 Boiler sheet iron elevated oven. " " 4 " cast " " " 4 " with two " " 4 " old pattern low " " 3 " cast iron elevated " " 3 " sheet " " " 3 " Vermont casting.

Empire Union 3 " two sizes. Improved Yankee 3 " two sizes. Parlor Cook 3 " two sizes.

Maine Farmer 4 " elevated oven with two Fire Chambers for summer or winter convenience.

Halfway Hot air cook stoves. Box Stoves 5 sizes.

Fire Frames 7 " Parlor Drum Stoves, several sizes.

Orr's Patent air tight manufactured of 16 lbs iron of a variety of patterns and sizes, and highly ornamented. A fine assortment of Britannia ware, Japanned ware, Tin ware, Iron Hollow ware, Oven, Ash-pit and Boiler Doors, Iron Dogs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Constantly manufacturing stove pipe, drums, ovens, &c., &c., Nos. 13 & 14 Central Street, Bangor.

dec. 19. w2m

FOREIGN LUNCHES just received by G. W. LADD.

REMOVAL. J. FORBES, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 16 West Market Square—rooms over Joseph Palmer's Shoe Store—and is prepared to make and trim all garments in the best possible manner, and at prices that shall satisfy all who want a good fit and as good work as can be obtained in the city of Notions. 6m Oct. 5.

FURNITURE STORE AND MANUFACTORY. Shaw & Merrill

No. 66 Main-st. BANGOR. ARE constantly manufacturing by experienced and faithful workmen, and have now on hand a large Stock of

FURNITURE, of the latest and most approved patterns, consisting in part of SECRETARIES, BUREAUS, SOFAS, Pier, Centre, Dining, Card, and Work Tables; Mahogany Parlor, Rocking, Cane, Flag-seat, & Common CHAIRS

of every kind and price; Mahogany, French, Bird's Eye, Windlass, Screw Joint, and Common BEDSTEADS; Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates, of all sizes. A superior article of Live Geese and Common

FEATHERS, put up in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction; Feather Beds; Curled Hair, and Palm-leaf

MATRESSES; Pew and Chair Cushions; Willow Carriages, Cradles, Chairs and Stools; Hearth, Floor and Dust Brushes; Fancy and Common Bellows; all of which will be sold as CHEAP and warranted to be as GOOD as can be obtained in the city or elsewhere. Feb'y 4th, 1843. copd & wt4t

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

HAIRY Excess on the upper lip of ladies or hair low on the forehead or back of the neck, can, with the utmost safety and certainty, be removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that, too, without the least irritation to the most tender skin. There are, however, some scores of imitations on this only first and original article. It can be seen and tried before purchasing, and the proprietor will forfeit \$20 to any one if it will not do it, provided it comes from 21 Courtland street, which is the only place to obtain it genuine. For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, Jr. & Co. formerly Holden's. nov. 20. 37 and 39 Wm

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Graham's Magazine, March, 1844. LOVE vs. ARISTOCRACY. OR SHILL-I, SHALL-I?

BY "MRS MARY CLAYERS," AUTHOR OF "A NEW HOME."

Concluded.

The lilies went, however, and formed the crowning decoration of the feast, dividing the public eye with the splendid 'pediment' of macaroons which had been brought with great care and solicitude from B—. The entire gentility of the neighboring village was collected. There was the lawyer's lady, and the clergyman's lady, and the storekeeper's lady, all dressed as primly as possible, and looking as solemn as the occasion required. Then, there was Mrs. Millbank, the tailor's lady, a very 'genteel' woman, and she wore an elegant black bombazine, with pink satin bows on the shoulders, and a flounce half a yard deep. Mrs. Perine, the harness-maker's lady, was in plain white, but she wore a scarf of rainbow hues, and a most superb and towering head-dress of black feathers and pale blue roses. Miss Adriance, the school-ma'am, was invited, because she was 'genteel' and wore spectacles, though her calling was scarcely the thing for a select party; and she honored the occasion by appearing in a green merino, and a mob-cap, full trimmed with yellow ribbons. But it would require the accuracy of a court-circular to describe the costume of every star that twinkled in Mrs. Burnet's parlor on that distinguished evening. We can but observe that the eyes were brighter than the candles, and the conversation much less blue than the Cerulean mantlepiece. The very beaux were inspired, and instead of sneaking into corners, or getting behind the door, they came boldly forward, talked and laughed among themselves and looked sideways at the girls, with most unwonted assurance.

George, arrayed in the 'freedom suit'—solenn black, of course, as became his profession—made the agreeable to his male guests after the most approved style—shaking hands heartily, and asking them to 'take something to drink.' But the festivities had reached no great height, when the youthful heir, scanning closely the uttering circle, missed the bright mistress of the lilies, and, finding or making an opportunity to speak to his mamma, asked 'if the Allen girl' had not come.

'No, my dear,' said the honey-voiced Mrs. Burnet, 'I dare say she couldn't get her frock washed in time, or she would have been here.'

As the lady turned away, with a titter at her own wit, her young hopeful vanished by the nearest door.

'Where's your girl?' said he a few moments after, addressing Mr. Allen.

'Gone to bed,' was the cool reply.

'Why? isn't she coming to our 'ns?'

'Not this night, I think,' replied her father, very composurely; for, he knew, that the ceremonies of acceptance and apology are not in vogue among us—every body exercising his democratic privilege of going or staying, without rendering account to any one.

'Why? that beats all!' exclaimed Mr. George, in considerable vexation. 'Why didn't she come?'

'Well—I believe she didn't want to,' said Mr. Allen.

'I don't believe that,' muttered George, and, going out of the door, he looked up at the only upper window.

'Halloo! Persis—I say, Persis!'

No answer.

'Persis Allen! what's the matter with you?'

Dead silence, and poor George, ceasing a wrathful look at the papa, quietly smoking his pipe in the kitchen, went his way back to the party, resolving to pay the most provoking attention to Miss Drinkwater, by way of revenging himself on Fate and Persis Allen.

The party went off in the usual style—that is to say, all bustling at first, chattering and warm, and then, after due attention, to the vigors, coming to an uproarious finale. Mr. George, early excited by drinking with his 'dear five hundred friends,' more or less, became quite stupid before the company departed; and, when the last shawl had left the entry-table, and the second supply of tallow candles began to burn low in the sockets, Mrs. Burnet was obliged to call in the strong arm of Huddy from the kitchen to get Mr. George up to bed.

The next day, it became but too evident that the freedom-party had cost Mr. George Burnet a violent fever. He awoke out of a long sleep with an agonizing pain in his head, and a pulse going at railroad speed. Before evening medical aid had been summoned, heads and viols shaken, and a cot put into George's room for the 'watchers.' (Watchers are always expected to be very hungry.) In short, it was a serious case, and excited much interest with the two Gals of the neighborhood.

'Midnight!—and not a nose!' from one end of the village to the other—'snored'—for the screams and ravings of the unfortunate youth freighted the weary echoes.

'Persis! Persis Allen! why don't she come?' rung in the night air, so distinctly that the owner of the appellation lay trembling in her little attic, with vague dread of distress and impending disaster. All night long did the heart-rending tones of the sufferer keep her awake, and it was scarcely daylight when a messenger from Mrs. Burnet knocked loudly at her father's door, to entreat Persis to come but for a moment to George's bedside, hoping that the sight of her might have some effect in soothing his irritation. She went, though trembling and almost fainting with fright and agitation, never doubting in her simplicity whether it was proper for her to comply with so unusual a request. There is a sort of sacred reverence for the sick in those regions, where there is scarce any reverence for any thing else.

The moment George's delirious brain became aware of the presence of the pale beauty, he would have sprung from the bed but for strong arms that held him down. It was indeed surprising that her image should have taken so firm a hold on his memory and imagination; but it soon became very evident that nothing but her presence would soothe his more than 'mid-summer madness.' So there the poor girl was obliged to sit, her cold hand clasped between his burning palms; and his wild eyes fixed upon her face, hour after hour, listening to his ravings words that she and she only should be his wife, spite of his mother and—a less smooth-looking personage.

We are not to suppose that Persis was unmoved by the sound of all these passionate words. Words have a power of their own, as we have all doubtless experienced, and besides, George Burnet was rather a handsome young man, and the certain heir of a still handsomer property. So that we shall not pretend that his protestations, though made in all the wildness of delirium, fell upon deaf ears or a stony heart. On the other side the bed stood Cyprion Amory, unwearied in his attention to the sick man, but with a painful anxiety the changes in the pale face of Persis, and frequently suggesting something which might tend to quiet George and relieve her unpleasant situation. At length George's ravings grew fainter, his grasp gradually slackened, his eyes closed, and he fell asleep, murmuring blessings on the fair being who had so kindly soothed his wretchedness. Persis was removed, half fainting, and it was not until some hours' rest that she was able to return home, so completely had her nerves been overwrought by this distressing scene. Yet Mrs. Burnet dismissed her without the slightest acknowledgment of the sacrifice she had made to humanity; evidently rejoiced to get rid of so dangerous a friend.

But there was another thing in store for the polite mamma. George's delirium subsided, it is true, but his memory proved wonderfully tenacious of the subject of his ravings. As he gained strength his natural willfulness showed itself, and a determination to make good all he had said to Persis was but too apparent. The violence of his disease was not of long duration, but it had so shattered him that his convalescence was slow; and, during the weeks of his scarce perceptible amendment, his talk was continually of his fair neighbor. His mother would not stay in the room to listen to what so deeply offended her; but Cyprion was always there, and into his unwilling ear, did George pour all his plans for the future.

'We shall live here, Cyprion,' he would say; 'she's too splendid a creature for the woods, and beside, mother would worry her life out. Isn't she a sweet creature, Cyprion? Stay—what do you go away for? You shall be my clerk, Cyprion, you write so much better than I do—you shall study law with me—take care of my business whenever I'm away. I shall be sent to Congress by and by, and, while I'm gone to Washington, you'll be head man at home. Only help me to persuade my mother. Won't she make a figure at Washington? Such a step! and how she carries her head!' and he would run on by the hour after this fashion, holding Cyprion fast till his new found strength would be entirely exhausted, and he would fall asleep only to wake and renew the strain.

Matters could not long go thus. It never entered the head of either mother or son that Persis Allen would have to be asked more than once; and Mrs. Burnet only waited her son's more complete recovery to put an end to his fine dreams. When the time came for the execution of this fixed purpose, there was a scene indeed. George cried and swore alternately, while his mother, calm as usual, with her lips compressed to a thready thinness, and that unearthly light in her eye which malicious eyes will perversely emit when their owner most desires to seem angelically virtuous, she expressed her unalterable determination to disinherit him if he persisted in marrying a girl who ruined her living by spinning.

This was a tremendous engine, and wielded with the coolness so peculiar to Mrs. Burnet. It bore with terrible force upon poor George who had been brought up to expect a future which was entirely in his mother's power. But opposition only contributed to keep alive a determination which would otherwise most probably have shared the fate of many others which were a bad made and broken. He did not venture to defy his mother openly, but in his eyes as well as hers, the possession of property was all that made any essential difference between one man and another. But there had been nothing in his education which forbade his pursuing covertly what he had not courage to defend; and Persis was deemed to be washed on all occasions by her unassuming admirer, till she was almost ready to marry him in order to get rid of him.

George had now entirely recovered and his mother insisted on his returning to his business according to promise. Cyprion took charge of the village school, and the white and green house presented a silent and very haughty looking exclamation—Mrs. Burnet.

net having subsided into her usual aristocratic grandeur, and not even knowing the poor, spinning-girl when she met her. Cyprion Amory, it is true, though he belonged to the great house, was troubled with no such shortness of memory—indeed it would have been fortunate for him if he had, poor fellow! for why should he remember Persis? They often encountered at sunset, when each was returning from the day's task, and it was perhaps from an idea that Persis' own youth had not passed without its trial and struggles, that Cyprion was led at times to be rather confident on the subject of his condition and its difficulties. It was thus that the fair spinning-girl learned that the only chance to which Cyprion looked for on escape from the horrors of a district-school, was George's consenting to receive him as a clerk, a destiny not in itself to be coveted, yet preferable to its alternation. Such was the pity and sympathy excited in the gentle breast of Persis, that she almost wished sometimes that she had accepted George, since she might then have been of so much service to poor Cyprion!

But the time came when Cyprion no longer met Persis, as he sauntered along the road after shutting up the school-house. She was bound day and night almost, to the death-bed of her fine old friend, farmer Hicks, whose sister, quite infirm, and almost imbecile, depended on Persis as on a daughter—insured to care and to personal sacrifice, the aid of Persis about the sick-bed was invaluable; and the old man, with his dry breath, blessed her, and recommended his sister to her kindness.

After he was gone, and his will came to be opened, it was found that he had left Persis his entire property, with the sole burden of a comfortable support for the aged sister, "feeling" the will said, "that she could not be in better hands."

Here was an overturn of affairs! and, at first, it seemed likely to be the overturn of poor Persis' wits, too; not that she was elated, but perplexed and embarrassed in the extreme by the surprise, and by the sudden weight of responsibility. She was to live in her own house, that the old lady might not be subject to the pain of a removal, and, as Persis' younger sister was now able to supply in part her place at home, this was soon arranged; but other matters presented more formidable difficulties.

We must not pretend that our village maiden had been indifferent to the addresses of a young gentleman who was considered by the entire democracy about her to be so much 'above,' her. She had a kind and noble heart, but, after all, she was human, and subject to the influence of caste, as well as the rest of us. George Burnet, a young 'lawyer,' the beau of the country, and heir of the splendid white and green house, and of the fine farm appended to it, would have been irresistible; perhaps, but for a something—an unexplained, troublesome something, which presented itself before Persis' mental vision whenever she had time to think of the matter. There was drawn, by some magical or invisible power, on the retina of her mind's eye, a pretty rural scene—a log-house, plain but small, shaded with trees and surrounded with gay flowers. In the upper chamber of this humble abode was a neatly drest damsel, plying the great wheel, and in the little garden which her window commanded, was a tall, slender young man, busily tending some well-kept rows of vegetables, and occasionally casting a glance upward at the window. The damsel at the wheel was Persis herself, the youth in the garden, her friend, Cyprion Amory.

This pretty picture had often presented itself to Persis, while she was still a simple spinning-girl, and it stood very much in the way of George Burnet's interest. And yet, as Persis could only marry George, how much might she brighten the lot of her friend, Cyprion. George would take Cyprion, into his office, and, once on the way, Cyprion might, as must, rise to a condition in life so much better suited to a mind like his. A farmer's life would never do for that delicate frame, and a school in the country is only another name for starvation, and not reputable starvation either. It were such considerations as these that had caused Persis sometimes to listen to George Burnet, and try to make up her mind to like him, though she had told him so a thousand times.

It was only a few days after the funeral of old Mr. Hicks, and the old lady and her young guardian were still seated at the tea-table, when they were surprised by a visit from Mrs. Burnet. That screeching lady was decked in her sweetest smiles, and paid her compliments of condolence in the choicest phrase, crowning all by hoping that as Miss Allen must be quite at leisure she should often have the pleasure of seeing her often—very often. She was so fond of the society of young people! and now they were to be such near neighbors, she hoped Persis would be 'sociable.'

This visit was followed at no great distance by another, with the avowed object of pleading George's cause, the match being now warmly desired by the devoted mother. She had understood the said that there had been an attachment, (she did not say a mutual one, though her manner implied it,) but Miss Allen must be aware that nothing could be more imprudent than engagements hastily made, and without proper provisions for the future. Now there could be no possible objections; and she hoped her dear Persis would not object to an early day, since poor George would find it impossible to engage in business until his mind was at rest.

All this was delivered so volubly that Persis had no opportunity for a word, but even while Mrs. Burnet was speaking, her mind had been unconsciously applying all these prudential observations in another direction. It was a brilliant thought, truly, and it was marvelous that it had not suggested itself before—that she was an heiress, and could do as she liked. She had money enough for two, and Cyprion could fire workmen, and oversee the farm as old Mr. Hicks had done. All this was concluded in a moment, and, as a finish to the cogitation, even wisely by suffering she considered that 'if any thing' should yet be lacking, she could still ply the wheel as before, and so make all right.

And, when Mrs. Burnet had exhausted all her eloquence, and paused for a reply, she got only a pious and somewhat absent negative.

Who shall give the fairest idea of her rage?—Who paint the gleam of that eye, or the sharp tension of the compressed lips? But a sweet was at paring; but Persis was so occupied with her new idea that she felt no embarrassment at having extended the great lady.

But how to put her plan in Cyprion's head? We can account for what follows only in one way—the intensity of the thought which dwelt on her for a long time must have drawn him to her side, for he no sooner understood that Mrs. Burnet had been so near Persis than he found himself irresistibly attracted to her and the old farm-house.

And there, in the parlor, by the great western window, sat Persis; her head leaning on her hand, her eyes fixed on vacancy, and her thoughts as absent as that she did not perceive the presence of her visitor. She was in a dreamy state, and the magnetic influence was exerted to both. Cyprion was not yet so much of a school-master that he could talk nothing but grammar; and though you might have found it difficult to persuade what he said to Persis on that occasion, the piece was, on the whole, remarkably clear to her mind. She felt satisfactorily convinced that Cyprion had long loved her, though pale and poverty would forever have sealed a kiss, but for the fear that she had already found a rich lover.

And what did poor George Burnet do? He talked indifferently to his amiable mamma, and swore he would go, and be a Parson. Mrs. Burnet took both these things over, and George, after all, had to marry Polly Drinkwater.



**DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.**  
JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.  
**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1844.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEORGE EVANS,**  
OF MAINE.  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION.  
SEE FIRST PAGE.

**Protection—Direct and Indirect.**  
From all parts of the country we have the cheering news that business is reviving, laborers finding employment and better pay, manufactures on the increase, mechanics busy, ships doing a prosperous business, and merchants finding trade active. The effects of the present tariff has given a new impulse to trade and manufactures, and this is felt through every vein and artery of the body of Society. With this general improvement in business, will be favorably affected the interests of the people on the Penobscot. Such has been the policy pursued in Maine that, as yet, we have in this county comparatively little manufacturing interests directly affected by the tariff. But that little, for the most part, receives the benefit of direct protection. We will enumerate some of the manufactures of Penobscot that receive direct protection, and the amount.

- On manufactures of wool 40 per cent.
- " flannel 14 per cent per square yard.
- " ready made clothing 50 per cent.
- " Hats and shoes, 50 per cent.
- " Men's Boots, \$1.25 per pair.
- " Sole leather, 6 cents per pound.
- " Iron Castings, 1 cent per pound.
- " Lion Chains, 24 cents
- " Boards and Plank, 30 per cent.
- " Manufactured wood 30 "
- " Wharf timber and cord wood 20 do
- " Bricks, 25 per cent.
- " Slates 25 "
- " Baskets 20 "
- " Brushes, 30 "
- " Printing paper 10 cents per pound.

These articles show that the manufactures we have in Penobscot, generally receive the benefit of a direct protection by the tariff: and had the true policy been pursued in Maine our manufactures would have been much larger, and the direct protection of the tariff would have been more sensibly felt. Now as the Democrat and the Gazette, the one by its editor, and the other by the skulking system of pretended correspondents, are desirous of showing their hostility to the tariff, we ask them to point out what of the above enumerated articles that are protected, they object to. We desire them to point out the protected articles in the foregoing list that should be stricken out or the amount of reduction they would recommend. A general denunciation of the tariff has been rife long enough, and it is time now to approach towards something tangible and specific. The list is before you, gentlemen—please to proceed.

As the foregoing list applies to the manufacturing interests, we will here give a brief statement of some of the direct protection afforded to the farmer:

- On raw hides 5 per cent.
- " Tallow 4 cents per pound.
- " Beef and Pork 2 cent do.
- " Hams, 3 cents do.
- " Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.
- " Rye, 10 "
- " Corn 10 "
- " Potatoes 10 "

We recommend this list to the attention of the Democrat and the Gazette with the request that they point out the articles that ought not to be protected by an American tariff.

But the whole effect of the tariff upon the country cannot be ascertained by the amount of direct protection afforded to the farmers & manufacturers in a single county. The amount of direct protection to the people in Aroostook county, for instance, would be a very imperfect rule by which to judge of its effect generally, because Aroostook is a new county, only partially settled, its manufactures not yet established, and the amount of its surplus productions being small. Nor does the favorable effect of the tariff upon the business of the People in Penobscot county, for example, depend entirely upon the amount of direct protection afforded to its labor, since in the multifarious character of business there may be a very favorable indirect aid to Penobscot business growing out of direct protection to some branch of business extensively carried on elsewhere.

This will be apparent to any one who reflects for a moment that the building up of a local manufacturing interest in Massachusetts necessarily makes an increased demand for our lumber, our potatoes, and our hay, as it tends to draw persons from the pursuit of farming to become mechanics, and to an increase of habitations, and in proportion to their success enables them to purchase more and to live better, and thus keeps on continually increasing the demand and consequently raising the price of productions, while, by the increase of skill in manufacturing, the improvement of machinery and the competition in business, the price of manufactured goods is constantly lessening to the point of a fair pay for the cost of producing them—Thus the farmer and the lumberman get an increased price for their productions and receive the benefit of a less price in the goods they wish to purchase.

This effect of direct protection to one branch of business giving indirect protection to other branches, is very well illustrated in a communication of a Somerset Farmer, in the last number of the Norridgewood Press. He says that "direct protection to one branch of business or

abor, may operate, and often does, to indirect protection to several other branches. A duty on broadcloths is a direct protection to the manufacturer. I am a farmer, as you well know—now how shall I be benefitted by this? I will tell you. This protection encourages manufacturers and capitalists to erect a mill on the waterfall in the stream in my neighborhood. My teams are employed in hauling rocks from my farm—my neighbors haul boards and timber—a brick kiln is started—blacksmiths shops are erected—laborers of different kinds come in—they must be fed, and I find a good market at my doors for all my surplus productions, and am induced to plant more—my fruit, and cabbages and turnips and other articles bring more than formerly, and no time is lost in carrying them to market. Instead of selling my wheat for cash and sending that to England to buy broadcloths, I can buy that made at home and pay with labor and such things as I cannot get cash for, because, carrying them to market, even if there was one, would cost more than the articles would bring. The home market produced by this protection to the manufacturer of broadcloth is worth more to me, twice over, than the cost of all the broadcloth I buy. The protection to the manufacturer that by some is made to appear so ruinous to farmers, has been of vast benefit to those same farmers."

This is the case as presented by a practical man, and shows quite conclusively the point we wish to have understood. It is this practical matter of fact view of the subject of protection which is of interest to the public—it is this that affects the business of the lumberman, the mechanic, the farmer, the laborer, and, indeed, every man who is interested in the general prosperity of the people.

It is assumed and often asserted that the amount of the duties is so much added to the price of the article to the consumer. Upon this hypothesis, many arguments have been made, and consumers have been greatly commiserated on account of this tax upon them. Our neighbor of the Democrat often broaches this subject, and one would sometimes be led to think that he so believes. Now this matter can easily be explained by a reference to the facts, and if the editor of the Democrat would but open his eyes he could not but see it, and seeing it he should be ashamed of himself not to acknowledge it. The duty on printing paper, by the present Tariff, is ten cents a pound. Now so far from being a tax of this amount being laid upon the consumers of printing paper in addition to the cost of producing it, the fact is that the Democrat as well as our own paper, is printed upon paper the whole cost of which, delivered at the two offices, is exactly ten cents a pound. It is true, also, that previous to the present tariff, the cost of this same kind of paper was fourteen cents a pound. These facts the editor of the Democrat knows as well as we do, and yet he fiddles away week after week upon his hypothetical free trade notions, entirely regardless of facts! Is this proper? Is it honest?

Long Island Sound is at length clear of ice. The steamer Telegraph is still engaged in affording relief to the vessels driven ashore by the floating ice. Such is the force of the ice, that the brig Voltaire, drawing 17 feet of water, was carried two miles on to the bank, into two feet of water.

**The Revolution in Peru—Late and important.**

The brig America, arrived at New York from Charges, brings news that Gen. Castillo, (who by the former accounts was near the Bolivian frontier at the head of 1500 men), had advanced to the neighborhood of Lima, revolutionizing the country as he proceeded. About the 13th November President Vianco left Lima in order to give him battle. Castillo had already had an engagement with a body of government troops and defeated them. Little doubt was entertained that he would soon enter Lima, and be comfortably seated in the Presidential chair.

**Another Defalcation in New York.**

It is rumored, says the N. Y. Herald, that there has another extensive defalcation taken place. A book keeper in the employ of one of our oldest and most respectable merchants in the First Ward, has, by false entries and various other fashionable fosterings, defrauded his employer and benefactor of \$50,000.

The Treasury warrant in favor of Gen Andrew Jackson for \$2700, was made out and completed on Saturday, and forwarded by special messenger to the Hermitage.

The Whigs of Portland fired a salute yesterday in honor of the Whig triumph in Maryland. Our friends everywhere are taking fresh courage.

The Whig members of Congress from Maryland were to be escorted into Washington on Monday last.

Joseph Cochran, the boy shot by Julian May on Friday last, died on Sunday morning. Cochran was eighteen years old.

We are indebted to Hon Luther Severance and Hon Freeman H. Morse for public documents.

A youngster in one of our schools was asked "What is the Congress of the United States?" He replied, "Congress is composed of two bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives, which meet every winter to pass laws and distract business."

As to the Liberty party we know there are many excellent men engaged in it; but this fact does not alter our opinion of its injurious tendency, and we are therefore constrained to lift up a warning voice against it—Liberator.

The Waterfall at Chittenango, being a cascade of nearly 140 feet, is completely frozen up, into the most beautiful series of columns and arches and other glorious secular formations, the water stealing out with a faint murmur far below

**CHEERING VICTORY!!**

The whigs of Maryland in their recent Congressional elections have succeeded in choosing the following members of Congress

- JOHN M. S. CAUSIN, by 600 to 1000 maj.
- FRANCIS BRENDEL, " 352
- JOHN WETHERED, " 300 to 500
- JOHN P. KENNEDY, " 595
- DR JACOB A. PRESTON
- THOMAS A. SPENCER, without opposition.

This is a cheering victory, and the most gratifying fact is that it has been achieved under the genuine whig banner of a Protective Tariff, and Henry Clay. The following address will be read with pleasure

**The Whig Central Committee of the State of Maryland to the Whigs of the United States.**

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The State of Maryland has opened the political campaign of 1844 by a victory so signal, so conclusive, as to warrant the State Central Committee in making it the subject of a special address to their Whig brethren throughout the Union. The Election by Districts for six members to represent the State in the lower House of Congress took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. and we have now positive intelligence of the choice of the nominated Whig candidate in every District. Maryland thus presents an undivided front. Her representation in the House is entirely Whig. Her representation in the Senate is entirely Whig. At the election in October she chose a large majority of Whig members of the House of Delegates. All these results are deemed by the undersigned, and they may add, are conceded by their political opponents, to be conclusive as to what the vote of the State will be at the Presidential Election in November next.

All of the gentlemen elected are the decided friends of Mr CLAY. They all prefer him before all living men as the next President of this Republic. They are all the open advocates of the Protection of American Industry by the enactment of laws designed for that purpose and sufficient for it, and the people of Maryland choose them, knowing their bold and frank avowal of such sentiments. The principles of the Whig party and its great leader were, in the view of every voter, as he deposited his ballot, and the issue is the calm, solemn, and, we trust, irreversible adjudication of the points in dispute between the two parties by a vast majority of the Freeman of the State.

**Whigs of the other States of the Union!**

It is with a proud exultation that we apprise you of these auspicious results. But it is not only for the purpose of invoking your congratulations that we address you. We desire to point out to you the example we have set, and, with the effectual earnestness which our political brotherhood warrants, to ask you to follow it. Before the close of the year upon which we have just entered, the most momentous political questions that have ever engaged the attention of the American people must be finally settled. The destiny of the Whig party—and, what we consider the same thing—the destiny of our Republic—are involved in the elections of 1844: Maryland has felt in this contest the responsibility of the position she occupied, and had both the laurels of victory fresh upon her brow, and the broad and bright flag of HENRY CLAY waving in triumph throughout her borders.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew on behalf of their Whig brethren of Baltimore the tender of the hospitalities of the City to all who may desire to attend the great Convention to be held in this City in May next. No matter how numerous may be the attendance, there will be room enough in the hearts and homes of the victorious Whigs of Baltimore for all. JAMES HARWOOD JOHN P. KENNEDY O. C. TIFFANY, G. R. RICHARDSON, G. A. SPRECKELSEN, W. H. GATCHELL, JAMES O. LAW, A. W. BRADFORD, JAS. L. RIDGELY, GEORGE M. GILL, THOMAS KELSO, WM. REYNOLDS, CHARLES H. PITTS.

**Governor Seward's Letter to the Buffalo Clay Club.**

The following letter from Gov. Seward to the Clay Club of Buffalo presents so truthful a picture of the vacillating policy of the loco party generally and particularly in the State of New York, that we deem it worthy an insertion in our columns:—

ALBANY, January, 20th, 1844.

DEAR SIR—The letter of the Central Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Erie County, inviting me to visit Buffalo on the 13th inst. was delayed at Auburn, and has just been received. Although my engagements here would have obliged me to decline the invitation, I regret that I lost the opportunity for making a more seasonable acknowledgment of the kindness which it expressed.

It is indeed time to rouse, to summon—high time to organize the Whig party. The strange indifference which many of its members have manifested during the last three years, has encouraged some, whom we once trusted, to acts of desertion and treachery, and has given opposing leaders power to inflict deep wounds upon the welfare of the State and of the country.

If we admit that the former policy of the State of New York, commenced under the auspices of De Witt Clinton, and prosecuted by his successors, exceeded the civic achievements of any other State, we must now confess that we have recently been called to witness mortifying caprices of faction. The partisans now in power heretofore commenced and patronized public works, worthy of a free and enlightened State. Unfortunately they adhered to a favorite National Chief, who brought the country to the verge of ruin. Expelled from the council for this great error, they retaliated upon the people, and in their anger made war not only upon the public credit, but even upon their own enterprise, which had fallen to the care of the Whig Administration. Who that sees the numerous army of contractors here besieging the Canal Board and Legislature for damages for violated contracts, would believe that, with unimportant exceptions, every one of these contracts was made by the very statesmen who now disavow and disown them? Who that surveys the ruins of the Enlargement of the Erie Canal stretching through the northern part of the State, and of the New York and Erie Railroad, scattered through all the southern counties, can believe that the same statesmen who now denounce these works, are the same persons who called the latter enterprise into existence by a loan of three millions, and who promised in 1832 that the former should be brought into complete operation in the spring of 1845? Who that sees the people paying a tax of six hundred thousand dollars annually, while the public works remain hopelessly suspended, can believe that the partisans who adopted this policy are the same who promised in 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, that the public works could be completed from the

canal revenue without any taxation whatever. Yet all this is true, and what is more extraordinary still, these statesmen have periled political fortune and fame on an experiment upon public credulity so absurd as the attempt to perpetuate a false belief, that these public works and all their financial responsibilities began with and belonged to an intervening administration that added no new enterprise, and only executed the contracts which it found in existence? Did ever political humiliation exceed this? How sure, safe, and honorable is the position of the Whig party, in regard to the great subject of Improvement! Disavowing nothing that they ever undertook and cheerfully sustaining through all adverse circumstances the faith and honor of the State pledged by their opponents, without reproaching those opponents for even unpardonable errors, the Whig party wait while this brief season of commercial distrust is passing away, and then a generous and just public will call upon them to execute designs which their opponents had the privilege to commence, and the imbecility to abandon and repudiate in the very hour of their completion.

Equal fatuity is exhibited by our opponents in regard to National interests. Not content with prostrating government credit and driving States to insolvency and repudiation, by snatching from them the proceeds of the public domain, they wait only the re-election of their unfortunate Chief to give us again the bitter fruits of the Sub-Treasury for our present reviving hopes, and in exchange for our excellent Tariff a false Free Trade system, which would only leave us free to be inundated with foreign fabrics, and free to be exhausted of our productions without adequate reward.

But there are indications that the time for the restoration of Whig men and measures is at hand, and the best of these indications is the solicitude and dependency of our opponents. They plainly show that they are conscious of having gone too far, and manifest a reluctant and halting conversion to our measures. Thus they have at last discovered that it is not a crime to assert that one human being cannot be the property of another. They have even advanced somewhat toward the resumption of the Public Works. The question is gravely debated among them, notwithstanding the absolute and perpetual obligation of the tax and stop law of 1842, a decaying canal bridge may not be preserved, provided the work be done under the head of repairs.

So, in Washington, we are quite supplanted by our opponents on our old Whig ground of the right of petition, and one year's grace is extended to the Tariff law, whose "details," they disapprove, and whose "principles," they absolutely condemn.

I rejoice to hear the note of preparation—I am glad to hear it come from the West, from Erie county, from Buffalo. When I remember how truthfully, how firmly, how ably the representatives from Erie have sustained the Whig cause here and in the National Legislature, and how much we are indebted to their statesmen, I feel that it is right that the trumpet call should come from the City of the Lakes.

I feel assured that good, true, faithful, indomitable Western New York will come up with Erie to the rescue of the State and of the country, and I am already engaged in the cause with my neighbors and friends.

Be pleased to assure your associates that my heart, my whole heart, is with them in their noble efforts, and whatever I can do to promote their success, shall be done with as much zeal and energy as I have ever possessed.

With sincere respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GEORGE R. BARCOCK, Esq., Chairman, &c

**Legislature of Maine.**

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

In the Senate. Communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting communication of the late Gov. Kavanagh, under date 10th inst. accompanied by a letter from the President of the United States, and one from the Hon. J. M. Porter, Secretary of War; explanatory of a communication from the latter, to Gov. Kavanagh, in relation to the removal of the United States troops from Fort Kent, and requesting that the same may be printed—which, On motion of Mr Townsend, was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Bill in relation to Manufacturing Corporations was, on motion of Mr Sawtelle, assigned to tomorrow. Adjourned.

In House. Mr Bradbury of Kennebec reported moved that the Committee on State Valuation be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of a new Valuation, and that it be referred to the next Legislature.

The order was laid on the table. Mr Tucker of Saco, from the Committee of conference on the disagreeing vote between the two Houses on the Resolve in favor of Messrs Williams, Preble and Emery, made a report, recommending the House to concur in the Senate in the passage of the Resolve; but the subject was laid on the table.

The question was taken, and the House re-committed the Report.

Adjourned.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

In Senate. Read and to-morrow assigned—Resolve in favor of the Heirs of the late Moses Greenleaf.

Report of the Committee, to which was referred Bill in relation to Sheriffs, that the bill ought not to pass, came up from the House accepted.

Laid upon the table.

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing that Catholic Priests, located as missionaries among the French inhabitants of the Madawaska, in this State, be authorized to publish intentions of Marriage, according to the usages in Catholic communities.

Mr Cunningham, from the Committee on State Lands, to whom was referred so much of the correspondence between the Executive of the State of Maine and the Executive Department of War of the United States, as relates to the withdrawal from Fort Kent of the troops of the United States heretofore stationed at that post, submitted a Report and Resolves, which, after some remarks of Mr Rose, were laid on the table and 800 copies ordered to be printed.

In House, papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of the heirs of Roscoe G. Greene and another.

**BANGOR MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.**  
LECTURE this evening by the Rev. S. L. Fox. Members with their families, and the Public generally are invited to attend.  
W. H. PERRY, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**  
An adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the CLAY CLUB, will be held at their room, over the Kenduskeag Market, this (FRIDAY) evening at 7 o'clock.  
S. C. HATCH, Sec'y.

**TEMPERANCE NOTICE.**  
A public meeting of the "Citizen Temperance Society" will be held at the Hall over Kenduskeag Market, this (Friday) evening 23d. The Resolution of the last meeting will be taken up and discussed. Let every friend of Temperance be present this evening.  
I. A. HATCH, Sec'y.

**MARRIED.**  
In this city, 14th, by Rev Mr Caverno, Mr Jonathan Brown of Bloomfield, to Mrs Hannah Pulker of this city.  
In Exeter, 15th inst., by Rev Mr Carpenter, Joseph Crosby, Esq., to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry Hill, Esq.

**DIED.**  
Lost overboard, from Brig Albano, of Camden, on the passage from New Orleans to New York, 1st. Hasson Ray, seaman, of Castine.  
On board bark Detroit, on the passage from Havana to Boston, 9th inst. Charles B. Edwards, of Greene, Maine, aged 18.  
In Harmony, Mr Benjamin F. Perry, aged 24.  
In Wiscasset, Robert T. Sears, aged 16.  
In Dixmont, Mr Mark, Folsom, aged 59.

**EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

THE Superintending School Committee will examine the Schools in the following order, to wit:

On TUESDAY morning, Feb. 27, Miss Godfree, Miss Haskins, Miss Nelson and Miss Wilson.

Afternoon, Miss Quimby, Miss L. A. Chandler, Miss Lowder and Miss Fisher.

On WEDNESDAY morning, Feb. 28, Miss Merrill, Miss S. H. Chandler, Miss Bradley and Miss Brown.

Afternoon, Miss Stewart, Miss Thayer and Mr Valentine.

On THURSDAY morning, Feb. 29, Mr Dowle and afternoon Mr Souther.

On FRIDAY morning, March 1, Mr Worcester and afternoon Mr Littlefield.

On SATURDAY, March 2, Mr Prince.

Parents and others interested in the Schools are invited to attend.

Feb. 23.

**MARCH, 1844.**

**LADIES' BOOK** and New Mirror Extra, No. rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

**CHEEVER'S LECTURES.**  
ON Pilgrim's Progress—a new supply of the first and second Lectures, rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

**CHEAP EDITION.**  
THIER'S French Revolution, No. 1, rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

**LADY'S BOOK,**  
FOR March; Rover No 23, and other Periodicals for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

**IRON SAFE.**  
A LARGE size double Iron Book SAFE for sale cheap by J. R. CROCKETT & CO.

**CORN BAGS.**  
1700 GOOD Corn BAGS for sale low by E. C. HYDE.

**TURKS ISLAND SALT.**  
200 HHDS. Turks Island Salt of a superior quality for sale by E. C. HYDE.

**CAMPBINE.**  
A FRESH lot received this day and warranted good by G. W. LADD.

**KENNEBEC APPLES.**  
200 BBLs. for sale low by G. W. LADD.

**LADIES' BOOK,**  
FOR March 1844; The New Mirror No. 24 the Rover, 23—No 8, New Mirror Extra with a lot of other new Works, for sale at a low price.

**REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKER.**  
THE subscriber has taken the office recently occupied by Messrs. S. P. & H. Strickland, directly over the Apothecary Shop of Mr. G. Ladd, where he will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate—the negotiation of notes and bills of Exchange—the purchase and sale of kinds of specie and Uncurrent Money—the checks on Boston and all other business usually done by an Exchange and Money Broker. He will attend to the leasing of Stores and Houses, &c.  
HENRY WARREN &c.  
Bangor, Feb. 22, 1844. Sd&w

**PLOUGH.**  
FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO. are manufacturing and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale & retail, PLOUGH

of all sizes of the most approved patterns, and of the best timber. Their ploughs received the premium of the Penobscot Agricultural Society in 1843, and have been thoroughly proved; they are believed to be unsurpassed by any ever offered in this market in their peculiar adaptation to the culture of Maine.  
J&w

**MACHINE CARDS.**  
FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO keep for sale their Steam Iron Works, a complete assortment of CARD CLOTHING, from one of the celebrated manufacturers in Massachusetts.

**BURLAPS.**  
A FEW pieces 45 inch Burlaps, by J. R. FOSTER.

**OIL.**  
PURE Winter Sperm OIL, Bleached and refined, in Casks from 6 to 30 Gallons, sale very low by J. B. FOSTER.

**BEANS.**  
50 BUSHELS White BEANS, by J. B. FOSTER.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing on the firm of W. C. ROBINSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. J. ELDER and G. ELDER are fully authorized to make all settlements relating to the business.

WM C ROBINSON.  
F J ELDER.  
GREENLEAF ELDER.  
Bangor, Feb. 14, 1844.

F J ELDER and G ELDER will continue Provision and Grocery Business at the old stand No 12, Granite Block, Exchange Street.

**MARCH 1844.**  
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for March rec'd by G. B. LESLIE.

**MISS LESLIE** for February.

Feb 20.







**B. and P. C. and R. R. CO.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23d, the Cars will make three trips a day as follows:  
Leave Bangor, at 7 o'clock, A. M.  
" " " 12 " " P. M.  
Leave Oldtown, at 8 1/2 " " A. M.  
" " " 5 " " P. M.  
**FARE REDUCED.**  
First class Cars to Oldtown 38 cts.  
Forward " " 30 " which is 25 per cent. less than former rates.  
E. HARRIS, Superintendent.  
Oct. 21st 1843.

**DR. TAYLOR'S BALSM OF LIVERWORT.**  
**PRICE REDUCED.**  
DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Asthma, Soreness of the Chest, Pain in the side and Breast, raising of Blood, Liver complaint, Bronchitis, and all those affections of Throat and Lungs which are a source of so much suffering and unrelieved, so often terminate in Consumption—this remedy is highly and justly distinguished. It is purely vegetable, mild and gentle in its effects upon the system, and can be taken in the most delicate cases, with safety as well as utility. Physicians, aware of its medicinal properties, and witnessing its effects even in extreme and in some instances apparently almost hopeless cases, often prescribe it in their practice, both as a palliative and a remedy, and with the Medical Faculty generally it has met with great approbation.

Consumption.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine: "The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long considered this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence."

Certificates from the highest and most respectable sources, or persons who have been either greatly relieved by it, or entirely recovered from affections of the Lungs and Liver, could be furnished in abundance, but we insert only the following CERTIFICATE.

**Liver Complaint and General Debility.** I was given up by two physicians, and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state, when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle, I was able to sit up in bed. By the further use I have completely regained my health.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John-st.  
For a common cold and cough, this is one of the very best remedies ever discovered.  
N. B. There is a spurious and counterfeit article abroad; therefore be careful to get the genuine, which is from 375 Bowery, N. Y., and is for sale by G. W. LADD, Agent, Bangor.  
an. 5. Gmdd&w

**LORRAINE'S PILLS,**  
**OR VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE**  
**CURATIVE**  
**OF THE**  
**French College of Health, in Paris.**  
THE following letter was received yesterday by mail from Salem. It gives another evidence of the great success of Lorraine's Vegetable Universal Pills.

SIR—I have been for many years a sufferer from the ravages of Scrofula and Cancerous Humors, which at last seated on the vitals, and exhibited all the threatening symptoms of consumption. The general inability of all remedies awakened my enquiries as to the thousand different methods of cure, to most of which I had recourse without receiving benefit. I accidentally noticed a remarkable cure by Lorraine's Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. I sent to Boston and got a box. By the use of them I found immediate relief and was soon restored to a perfect state of health.

J. E. NEWHALL.  
Salem, 21st May, 1841.

The following letter from J. B. Light, Esq. is worthy of notice.

SIR—It took one of Lorraine's Vegetable Pills last evening for a pain in my head, that had effected me for several days, occasioned by taking cold. I soon felt very calm, and quiet, and a state of general repose came on, which had great charms, and I enjoyed one of the most comfortable and refreshing nights rest that I ever did in my life. I rose in the morning in my usual state of health, and believe it is my duty to recommend this medicine.

Yours truly,  
Nov. 20th, 1841. J. B. LIGHT.

[From Boston Daily Mail.]  
Somebody wisely says, that a cap loaded with jewels and flowers will not cure the headache, nor gold chains prevent the consumption. Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have done both.

SIR—I have been effectually cured of a severe headache by the use of Lorraine's Pills.

SARAH NOYES.

SIR—My daughter had all the threatening symptoms of a Consumption, such as cough, pain in the side, &c., together with general debility, but has had her health restored by Lorraine's Pills.

Rev. J. KNIGHT.  
New York City, Nov. 1, 1841.

**Family Medicine.**  
SIR—I have used Lorraine's Pills in my family as family medicine, and I would most earnestly recommend them to all persons, as the best medicine that can be procured. I would not be without them—they operate mildly, and never fail to give immediate relief. Until I used these Pills I was obliged to pay from 25 to \$100 per year for medicines and physicians, since then I have had no other doctor than Dr. Lorraine's Pills.

JAMES NEAL.  
Hartford, Conn. July 8.

**Lame Back.**  
Sarah Snow was cured of a lame back in one day, when she was unable to dress herself alone for two weeks.

Susan Jones of Boston, cured in 36 hours of lame back and side of three weeks standing.

**Sick Headache.**  
Mrs. Bird of Providence says, that Lorraine's Pills have proved a real blessing to her. It has surpassed any thing that has been brought to the public notice. I have been cured of a sick headache that had afflicted me for years, by the use of Lorraine's Pills.

**THE CONDITION.**  
The condition upon which nature gives health to man, is a watchful care to keep his stomach and bowels free from morbid and unhealthy accumulations. Lorraine's Pills admirably effect this, because they cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. The human body is always healthy when the bowels are regular, the blood circulates freely, and disease invariably commences when obstructions take place in the bowels.

The extraordinary virtues of Lorraine's Pills depends upon extracts of over 50 different vegetables, all so admirably combined as to purify, nourish and invigorate the human system.  
For sale by G. W. HOLDEN, Bangor.  
A. B. BIDWELL, Agent for the New England States, at 27 Cambridge Street, Boston.  
Dec. 7, 1842. Gmdd&w

**NEW PRINCIPLES OF PURGATION**  
**CORNARO'S**  
**Purifying and Preserving PILLS.**  
THE American public has for a long time been the victim of a false and dangerous system of medicine founded on the practice of LONG CONTINUED AND UNRELIEVED PURGATION. The evils of this old system are of the most widespread and alarming character. They have reached through every vein and artery of our nation. In every city, and village, and hamlet—in every State and Territory of our vast Republic, will be found those who have suffered, or who are still suffering from the injurious effects of this old system, of whose practical utility the disease, decay, and utter prostration of those who test it furnish the most condemning proofs!

**COMMON DRASTIC PURGATION**  
Scours out the system by the most improper and violent means, and then leave it, weak, low, feeble debilitated, to regain its strength as best it may. Sometimes the consequences of this old Purgative practice are worse than mere Debility. Inflammation of the Bowels, Slow Fever, Bloody Piles, and other horrible disorders are produced, simply from the want of some enervating and preserving power in the medicine employed. Sometimes the digestive organs are deeply and permanently injured by this coarse and unphilosophical practice, leaving the patient AN INVALID FOR LIFE.

The alarming evils and absurdities of the old system of Purgation, have led to the introduction of a new Life-giving Medicine, called CORNARO'S PURIFYING AND PRESERVING PILLS, which are established on this new and only true principle of Purgation, viz:

**NO PURGATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.**

The use of this admirable Purgative remedy strikes a death blow to that abominable system, which by continually evacuating the bowels without any conservative or saving power, so dreadfully and fearfully prostrates and injures the unhappy patient. These Purifying and Preserving Pills are believed to constitute the perfection of medicine, being a UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PURGATIVE, containing two great remedies combined, viz: One remedy to PURIFY FROM CORRUPTION, and another to PRESERVE FROM INJURY AND DECAY.

And for the purpose of attaining the highest degree of purity in the preparation of these Pills, Dr. Bradlee has, at a vast expenditure of time and money, invented and patented at Washington, a chemical and philosophical apparatus for distilling and refining vegetable extracts, called

**THE SEVEN-FOLD FURNACE.**

A powerful and novel machine—having Seven Fires and Seven Alembics, with distilling, condensing, and evaporating fixtures of a new and ingenious contrivance, capable of obtaining more than seven times the ordinary purity of any vegetable extract heretofore used in compounding medicine. The Balsamic and Preserving power of these Pills is also, by this invention, highly purified and refined, and so mingled with the operative medicine, that it repairs all the injuries created by Purgation as soon as they are caused, and strongly fortifies the system against future corruption and decay.

Let the public be no longer deceived by the advertisements of the "one remedy" doctors, who show their entire ignorance of the organic laws of the human system by supposing that a medicine which purges merely, without renovating or preserving can be a perfect remedy. For it is a fixed and immutable law of our being that there should be, in no case, Purgation without immediate Restoration; and hence it follows, and is proved to demonstration, that all Purgatives which DO NOT possess a saving and preserving power, are injurious and injurious only—and possess NOT ONE REDEMPTORY QUALITY.

The whole theory of common drastic Purgation is based upon unnatural and absurd laws, and they who follow it fall victims to their own folly, and too late repent their temerity.

**Beware of UNRELIEVED PURGATION!** Purge and Preserve, or do not attempt to Purge at all.

The celebrated PURIFYING AND PRESERVING PILLS purify the body from corruption and preserve it from injury and decay by a single operation. They are a Universal Vegetable Purgative, of sovereign use in all diseases of the human system in which purgation is required, particularly in Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula, Piles, Constiveness, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Fevers, Nervous Disorders, Inward Weakness, Cholera, Dysentery, Worms, Gout, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Debility of System, Fits, &c., &c.

Price 25 cents per Box, with full directions, Essay on Health and Long Life, &c.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, D. F. BRADLEE, 79 Court Street, corner of Brattle Street, Boston.

DAVID BUGBEE, Bangor, General Agent for the State of Maine.  
Jan. 16, 1844. Gmdd&wly.

**MAGAZINES FOR 1844!**  
GRAHAM'S Magazine and the Ladies' Companion for January 1844, embellished with elegant engravings, received and for sale by

SMITH & FENNO.

# New Fall and Winter GOODS.

## E. & J. MOULTON & CO.,

HAVE just received an extensive Stock of most desirable GOODS, adapted to the Season—comprising the greatest variety ever offered to purchasers in this city, and among which may be found the following—

Blue and blue blk and Mode colored Silk Warp Alpaccas; blk, blue black and colored Cotton Warp Alpaccas; Orleans Cloths; Silk and Cotton Warp Indiana Cloths; a great variety of English Merinos and Thibet Cloths; Saxons; Crapes de Pekin; Parasols; Eolians; Royal Crapes; Fesans; Plaid Damask and rich lustrous Chusans; plain and figured Mous de Laines; Cashmires; Cashmere de laines; super blk and blue black Alpaccas; French, English and American Prints; Cambrics; Cambric Muslin; plaid and striped Muslins; Dimities; Swiss and Mull Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Irish Linens; Scotch Ginghams; Velveteens; Dress Silks; Bonnet Silks and Velvets; a great variety of Shawls; Cap Laces; Leslie Edgings and Insertings; Net Veils; Gimpes; looped Fringes; Cloak cords; Cords and Tassels; every variety of Ladies' Gloves and Mitts; Gents' Lamb's Wool, Thibet, Berlin lined, ribbed worsted lined, super Buck, Kid and Thread Gloves; Gents' Worsted and Thibet Mufflers and Scarfs; rich silk Scarfs and Cravats; Silk Hdkfs., of every description; Ladies' plain and ribbed Cashmere, worsted, lamb's wool, Merino and cotton Hose; Gents' Hosiery; Ladies' lamb's wool Waistcoats; Gents' Waistcoats and Drawers; Suspensers; Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes; bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Drillings; white and colored satin Jeans; Horse Blankets; Horse Blankets; Salsbury Flannels; plain and twilled red Flannels; white, yellow and green Flannels.

A great variety of plain and fancy Rutland, Florence, Prince Albert, Pedal, Zepherine, Amazon, colored and white domestic Straw

## BONNETS.

A great variety of elegant Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons; all numbers of colored and black Taffetas; Ladies' rich Velvet Hdk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs and Hdkfs. German, English and American

## Broadcloths,

English, French, German and American, plain and fancy CASSIMERES and DOESKINS; Sattinets, German, French and English Beavers; rich Vestings. A great variety of new and desirable styles of

## Tailors' Trimmings,

and many other Goods, which cannot fail to suit the purchaser, at the extreme low prices they are selling for at

**No. 6, Hammond St.**  
N. B. If any article does not give perfect satisfaction, as to price and quality, the purchasers can have their money refunded by returning the same.  
Bangor, Oct. 19, 1843. Gmdd&w

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**  
**FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:**  
Scrofula, or King's Evil, rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, pimples, or pustules on the face, blotches, biles, chronic sore eyes, ring worm or tetter, scald head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, sciatica, or lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the mercury, ascites, or dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of the medicine.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.  
"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swain's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing its so highly recommended, having spent nearly \$3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time, I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near \$3,000 in traveling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know further particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK."

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

G. W. LADD, Agent for this vicinity, and dealers will be supplied very low by the dozen.  
June 20—3rawd&wly

## REMOVAL.

J. W. LAWREY, has removed his Oyster and Refreshment Establishment to the New Store adjoining W. T. Pearson's, opposite Mercantile Square.

Grateful for past favors, he would inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has made extensive arrangements in New York and Boston, for a constant supply of first rate, fresh Oysters; which he would be happy to furnish Wholesale and Retail, at prices to suit the times. His Table will be constantly supplied (as usual,) with a good variety of Refreshments.  
Bangor, Oct. 6, 1843. Gmdd&w

## NO. 8, CABINET LIBRARY.

LIVES of Celebrated Indians, part 2, containing lives of Pocahontas, Philip, Pontiac, Logan, Brant, Tecumseh, Red Jacket, Black Hawk, &c., &c.; 25 cents per number, only, for sale by subscribers, who are the only Bangor Agents for the work.  
SMITH & FENNO.

**D. J. Dr. Jayne's FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
**JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.**  
THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have used it for Asthma, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hoarseness, Chronic Pharyngitis, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease, Asthma, Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a Spitting up of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. The Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures ASTHMA. Two or three large doses will cure CROUP or HIVES of children, in from 15 minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of WHOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with CONSUMPTION, have been restored to perfect health by it.

If this Expectorant be given in the commencement of PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, or in acute RHEUMATISM, in doses sufficiently large, so as to cause a little nausea for some time, going 10 to 15 and covering up warm, it will produce perspiration, and subdue these affections at once.  
PRICE \$1.00.

## Tonic Vermifuge.

WORMS IN CHILDREN. Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as WORMS. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. They are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to another, winding themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels, and frequently the throat, causing convulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will very soon destroy the worms, and invigorate the powers of digestion so as to prevent a return of them. PRICE 50 cents.

## JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public, for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing CHOLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in the above and following diseases, it really acts like a charm, viz:

Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged; Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Looseness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.  
PRICE 50 cents.

## Hair Tonic.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD. Since the important discovery of DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, every one, if they choose, preserve their hair from falling off, or if already bald, may, with certainty, have their hair restored again by a faithful and persevering application of this valuable HAIR TONIC.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head, to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant, appeared, and has continued to increase and have at least on some heads. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the Tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done for others; and I was as much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch long at the time I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success, in the diligent use of your Tonic, which, amidst all the hair bonanzas which have been advertised in the papers, I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake at all on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON  
Madison County, New York.

Price \$1.00.

## Jayne's Sanative Pills.

These Pills are an excellent, mild and safe purge at all times, and are exceedingly useful in Dyspepsia and obstructions of the Liver. Persons taking them can eat and drink as usual, without fear of injury; and, what is of infinite advantage, making the use of mercurial preparations, so frequently used in derangements of the stomach and liver, unnecessary.

These Pills may be taken at all times, and are beneficial in nearly all diseases. They have long been a favorite prescription of the proprietor for all obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Circulation and all other organs of the body—Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious, and every other form of Fever—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach, and producing healthy action in that important organ. They are very valuable in diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called "impurity of the blood"; also for Female Complaints, Constiveness, &c., &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative or Purgative medicine is required.

Four fifths of the numerous and distressing cases of DYSPEPSIA POSITIVELY CAN BE CURED by a persevering use of this valuable SANATIVE.

They are expressly prepared to be used as an Aperient, when purging is necessary, while using the Expectorant, and for the removal of obstructions in the stomach, which are often attendant on some of the diseases of the Breast.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia.  
And for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by SMITH & FENNO, Booksellers, 14 West Market Square, Bangor, Aug 23 Gmdd&wly

## LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND.  
PEARSON'S MILLS, BANGOR.

THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price.

Large and elegant O G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at

WHOLESALE.

by the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot but be satisfactory to dealers.

New frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MUMMAN on East Market Place.  
Bangor, July 26, 1843—Gmdd&w

THE ECONOMY OF FARMING, by Burger— for sale by E. F. DUREN

**WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.**  
The True Character of Counterfeiters and Sellers of Counterfeit Medicines.  
No Medicine has been introduced to the more cheerfully and universally acknowledged its vast popularity, and extensive circulation, than **WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**

To descend upon their various virtues at this season would be a work of supererogation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proof of real excellence of the Medicine, to which we will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed, the value of the remedy it might be found in the fact that no Medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. I have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either of impotent or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

## Indian Vegetable Pills.

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass their vile wares upon the public but for the advance and assistance of self-styled respectable Druggists, who, for the sake of a little "fil lucre," lend themselves to the monstrous and hallowed system of imposition. The counterfeit of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeit of current money. The injuries done by the latter sink to nothing in comparison with the injuries done by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the health, and receives instead the vile drug that attracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in the best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. He melancholy is the reflection that thousands have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true Medicine; who, for the venal fraud might now be living in health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down the vile Counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and Shunned.

Let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

## CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine Medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes.

**"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS."**

—Indian Purgative—  
**OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.**

And also, around the border of a label will be found in small type. "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by William Wright in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the Medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a Counterfeit Medicine.

The public will also remember, that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President

Of the American College of Health, and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All traveling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot of the New England States

**198 Tremont Street BOSTON.**

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed Agents for the sale of the above valuable Medicine.

**AGENTS.**  
Bangor—DAVID BUGBEE, Bookseller.  
Hampden—R. K. Stetson.  
Upper Stillwater—Fogg, Herney & Co.  
Frankfort—J. B. Chick, and J. Arey Jr. & Co.  
Hampden—E. Hopkins, and Arey & Nourse.  
Orono—John A. Chase & Co.  
Bridford—Howard & Hall.  
Brewer Lower Village—Daniel Sargent.  
Levant—D. M. Vaughan.  
Foxcroft—G. M. Prentiss.  
Bucksport—C. Barnard & Co., and J. B. Bradley.  
Charleston—Dunning & Co.  
Houlton—John F. Hall, and Jesse Moulton.  
Diamond—C. H. Whitney.  
Old Town—E. & J. Moulton & Co.  
Ellsworth—B. Nourse.  
Sedgwick—Jacob Dodge.  
Sebecton—Wm. Bradbury.  
Ereter—B. B. Brown.  
Lincoln—Jacob Fish.  
Frankfort—B. Attwood, P.M. & W. Treat & Co.

Price 25 cts. per Box, with full directions.  
All letters relative to the PILLS must be addressed thus:—N. E. OFFICE N. A. COLLEGE OF HEALTH, 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and D. BUGBEE, Bangor.

December 9, 1843. Gmdd&wly

## COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock & Co.'s Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of

Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, Biles from an impure blood, it of body, Ulcerations of the throat and Eeg, Pains and swelling of the Bones, Liver Affections, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposures and imprudences in the excessive use of Mercury, &c.

This article is warranted pure and strong as gold, and in as large bottles, as any sold at one dollar per bottle, at the low price of fifty cents per bottle, and \$4 per dozen, and can be found only at G. W. LADD'S, and A. P. GUILD'S.

Nov—9. Gmdd&wly

## TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

**HO! YK RED HEADS AND GREY PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.**  
**EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.</**